The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1863. NO. 17.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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Four lines or less	$ 75	$1 00	$1 50
One square, (12 lines)	1 00	1 75	2 00
Two squares	1 00	1 50	2 00
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Six lines or less	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

COG WHEELS! WARRANTED!

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* (6 to run by steam) 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " (6 to run by steam) 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a Clothes Saver! A Time Saver! and a Strength Saver! The saving of guarments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, mostly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, *and it is as good as new* after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense*.

For particulars and circulars address
R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSONS

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that *in the last eight years*,

OVER 3,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the producers by different Fairs and Institutes than to any other. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, R. H. Tarbert and E. E. Bottleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Prices of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1863-1y.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances *same as* for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing Guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
L. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain 91st Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

S. I. F. D. E.
STATON ISLAND.
FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

☞ OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH St., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN St., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

☞ *Goods received and returned by Express.*

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday morning, October 16, 1863.

Letter from Rosecrans' Army.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter from our patriotic army friend, S. T. DAVIS.

HEAD QUARTERS 2D BRIGADE 2D DIV. 20TH A. C. INS. OFFICE, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 28, '63.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: Again the army of the Cumberland has met the rebel hosts, and again I am permitted to write you. It would be impossible for me to tell you how thankful I am that I escaped as well as I did; likewise, to give you all the details of the terrible battle which has been fought and is being fought day by day, since the 19th inst. I will, however, commence this letter with a short sketch of the movements of our gallant army, and the work assigned it, after which I propose to show that we have accomplished what we undertook—and again inscribed the fair name of "The army of the Cumberland" high in the niche of fame, and won new laurels for the banner of our bleeding country.

The work assigned the army of the Cumberland, was to wrest from the hands of the enemy, Chattanooga, the acknowledged key to the whole Southern Confederacy, which time will fully prove.

Our army was lying in the vicinity of Winchester, Ten, and though as brave and well disciplined an army as marches on the continent, it was very small numbering only——thousand effectual men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery. It was expected that we would be confronted by Bragg and Johnston's rebel hordes, but it was not expected that our army was to meet in battle 110,000 Rebels, the combined forces of Bragg, Johnston, Longstreet and Buckell's armies.

I start with the proposition that a battle had to be fought for Chattanooga, and that it was worth a battle. It could make but very little difference whether the battle was fought 14 miles South of Chattanooga in Georgia at Chatanooga, or at Atlanta. Suffice to say, that, after a march of 200 miles "Old Rosey" our gallant leader, succeeded *in compelling* the insurgents to evacuate their strong hold, and fall back to save Georgia. This was done by threatening Rome and Atlanta with the right of our army—this accomplished our army, moved by the left flank cutting the enemy off from this point and leaving it to our rear and centre some sixteen miles. The enemy finding himself thus decoyed, chose his ground—massed his combined forces and by 12 o'clock M. on the 19th of September, were in line of battle and the *rattle of musketry* and roar of artillery on the extreme left of our line told us that the terrible work had begun. Precisely at 1 P.M. our Brigade could be seen moving toward the left at double quick, and in a few minutes we were formed in double column at half distance, and in two miles, the 77th Pa., on the right. A Brigade of Gen. Thomas' corps in our immediate front had nearly exhausted their ammunition and had suffered severely from the enemy's fire, owing to the fact that the rebels had possession of a rise of ground thickly studded with tall oaks and saplings, thus enabling him to use his artillery to a good advantage while ours was of little or no account. Soon the order came to relieve the Brigade in our front which was received with a welcome only known and appreciated by soldiers. Here allow me to deviate from my subject and notice a peculiarity. The first impressions of one who never took a part in a battle would be that men would be fearful and have a downcast look just before entering the conflict. This is a mistaken idea. I have often rode the lines under similar circumstances, and noticed the steady step and sparkling eyes of our veteran troops and wondered how intelligent beings could get used marching and manoeuvering between the jaws of death with a martial air. There is scarcely a word spoken—all is attention. It is then that the true soldier's heart throbs for victory. But to my description of the battle. Our Brigade numbered 1100 when we went into the engagement. The order to relieve the Brigade in our front was received—the order to deploy into line of battle was given which was executed in as short a time as I can write it. To the charge was sounded—the Brigade we were to relieve fell to the ground and with a whoop and yell our little band of 1100 passed over the front line and engaged the enemy. Each man had 60 rounds of cartridge in his box and 10 rounds in his pockets, making 70 per man. "Stone River" was our battle cry as it will be remembered the enemy drove us on the 30th of December, on the right. We fought with scarcely any intermission until 4 o'clock, when the rebels finally fell back with a loss of many killed and wounded, and three pieces of artillery. We had possession of the rise of ground and had driven them three quarters of a mile. While the enemy lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners; we also found that our ranks had been thinned—that we had not repulsed them without the loss of many brave and good men whose names will be handed down to future generations and held sacred as long as Americans and American institutions exist.

The firing had ceased—the enemy had fallen back, and our part of the line was quiet. Instead of the shout of victory—the sharp zip of the missiles of death and the crashing of shot and shell through the trees—the groans of the wounded and dying felt heavily upon the ear. This to one unaccustomed to the appearance of a battlefield is one of terror. Such sentences as follows may be heard by the passer by. · "Tell my friends that I died a soldier in the discharge of my duty." "Pray for me John I am dying." "Tell my friends I will meet them in heaven." By most who are not severely wounded, such expressions as the following may be heard: "Boys I am wounded, give the d—d rebels h—ll—I will pay them for this yet. "Where is the surgeon, I want to get my wound dressed; I think I can come back and give them a few more rounds."

We replenished our ammunition and assumed the defensive. Just as the sun was going down, the enemy appeared in force, in our front, and advanced with a heavy line of skirmishers. Our Brigade occupied the right of our Division, and the 77th Pa. the extreme right of the Brigade. Before the enemy showed himself in our front at sundown, it had been ascertained that the right of our line did not connect with the troops on our right by three quarters of a mile. The enemy's line was too long for ours, and in order to save the extreme left of our army from a flank movement, we had to stretch our lines too much. This was a period that tried men's souls, and every effort was made to fill up the gaps, which if left open threatened our Brigade with disaster. Troops were ordered from another portion of the line, to occupy the vacant space, but, alas! when they arrived the bloody work had been done. The enemy threw a heavy column on our front which we engaged and held in check until the shades of night had enveloped the contending forces in darkness. At this juncture, the enemy threw a heavy column around our right (the 77th Pa.) swept round and in the short space of three or four minutes, captured nearly the whole of our regiment, and the Fifth Company of the 78th Illinois, which was posted on the left of the 77th Pa.. Among the captured, is Col. Thos. E. Race, Lt. Col. Fred. S. Pyfer, Major Philips, Capt. Robinson, Capt. McDowell, and a number other officers of the 77th. Our regiment took about 180 men into the fight and lost 104 in killed wounded and missing. Many of those reported missing and captured after dark, are either killed or wounded, as they received a cross fire from our line as well as the enemy's guns. After the enemy had flanked us we fell back about 300 yds. and encamped for the night. The enemy advanced his skirmishers about 100 yards to his front from where his line engaged us at sundown. I must here relate a little circumstance which happened just after the engagement had ceased. I received an order from Col. Dodge, the Brigade commander to gather up the men who in the darkness had become detached from their commands. I mounted my horse took an orderly with me, and plunged into the darkness toward the point where the battle had ended, and was moving about cautiously, meeting here and there some of our scattered men, who I directed to their regiments, when it occurred to me that I was not far enough to our front. I turned my horse to the left, and moved further to the front. It was very dark, so dark that I could see nothing ten feet before me. My trusty Orderly was close behind me—I halted, doubted—and moved a few paces, when I was greeted by a streak of fire, the whiz of a bullet and the shrill report of a revolver on my right. I instantly wheeled my horse and drove my heavy spurs into his sides. By the time I had this accomplished, not less than 15 or 20 guns had opened upon us. My horse had made two or three plunges through the trees, when the trusty Orderly, who had got by my side exclaimed, "oh I am shot," and fell from his horse. My horse made another plunge, in which my sword caught on a sappling and almost drew me off the horse; fortunately the sword tore loose from the belt just in time to allow me to regain my saddle, when I made my escape with two nice little bullet holes through the capes of my coat; leaving my orderly and sabre with the rebels. While I regret the loss of Private Stephen Black, my orderly, as brave and good a soldier as ever lived, I also regretted to leave the sabre that I had carried and wielded on the fields of "Shiloh," "Corinth," "Tavergne," Trune "Stone River," and "Liberty Gap." Upon the scabbard was engraved the name, rank and regiment and the engagements—quite a trophy, for some rebel officer. But I was satisfied to exchange my sabre for my life or to prevent my capture, for had not the sword been torn from me the instant it was, I would have either been killed, wounded or captured. I am now without a sword. Believe I shall look to my friends to send me one.

On the morning of the 20th, we reformed line of battle at daylight and threw up temporary breast-works. At 9 o'clock A. M., the enemy attacked us with fresh troops and tried hard to storm our works. Our artillery was well posted, and we had plenty of it. Our brave boys were well concealed behind logs and stones, and delivered a terrible sheet of fire into the rebel ranks, which were thrown up to within 20 paces of the muzzles of our guns. I have seen a great deal of hard fighting since I have been in the army of the Cumberland. I have seen men shot down in great numbers, but I never saw men three deep before breast-works. Language fails to describe the slaughter, while our boys suffered but little. The rebels threw columns one after another in mass under the fire of our artillery and musketry. I saw whole squares of rebels swept away with grape and canister at one discharge of a dozen pieces of field artillery. At 10 A. M., while crawling along the works cautioning the boys to fire low, I received a contused wound below the right knee by a spent grape shot which partially disabled me, and the ball (which was the size of a large walnut with the hull off) not been nearly spent it would have taken my leg off. The battle raged furiously along the whole line. Our Brigade fought on the left centre of our line. The centre held its ground until near 12, when the enemy overpowered the right and left flanks when the centre was obliged to fall back, which though exposed to a terrific fire from the enemy was attended with little confusion. Our left (Thomas' Corps) and our Division which was on his right rallied and held the ground steadily until about 5 P. M. when Rosey withdrew the whole army back to Rossville a distance of about 5 miles. The rebels were too much crippled to follow. We encamped at Rossville in good order, and on the morning of the 21st, reformed line of battle and threw up strong works during the day. The enemy felt our lines on the left though lightly. On the morning of the 22d at 3 o'clock we withdrew from our works and fell back to Chattanooga a distance of 5 miles without molestation, where we now occupy an impregnable position. Our lines are strong and the rebels know it. Our pickets are within 25 paces of each other in many places along the lines. Thus the two armies have been lying in sight of each others camp fires since the 23d, and skirmishing and heavy cannonading occurs every day. So there ended the battle of Chickamaugua, Georgia. Out of the 1100 men which our Brigade took into the fight, 536 were killed, wounded and missing.

I now propose to return to my first proposition, viz: that Chattanooga had to be taken and that in order to take it a battle had to be fought. That battle has been fought, and although many a brave man was sacrificed, yet the enemy who had nearly twice the number of men that we had—and part of them the flower of the Potomac army was glad to compromise with two days hard fighting.

We lost but one general officer, while Bragg's own report to Jeff Davis states that he lost 14 general officers. Although we fell back on Chattanooga it was done in good order; true, we left the battle-field in the hands of the enemy, but I thank the good fortune of war we left it in possession of a shattered rebel army—those of the Potomac satisfied that they had not been "fighting eastern Yankees"—which is one of Longstreet's own Major's words.

The battle has been fought and who has Chattanooga? Rosecrans little army has it and they propose to keep it. The work assigned us has been accomplished and the Star-Spangled Banner floats proudly over the ramparts of the rebel stronghold. All honor to the dead whose blood bought the vitals of the "Confederacy;" and a continual hell on earth to Copperheads and "peace" Democrats. By the blessing of God I hope to live to see the day when every tory will bear the brand of traitor on both cheeks and be scoffed at by the civilized world. I have a young brother at home who will some day take my place. I trust that you will train him up a true American—that you will instill into his mind the following precepts: his God first, his country all the time:—teach him that a traitor to his country is only worthy of all the disgrace that can be heaped upon him. Explain to him that a "peace" Democrat is a man who is in the first place a dastardly coward—a poor, unprincipled wretch, unworthy the protection of his country's flag, and far beneath the notice of those who adhere to the principles of our Revolutionary fathers, who established the only truly good, great, and happy Government on the face of the globe.

I have not time to write you more. What I have written has been done in haste, but in conclusion allow me to say that so long as the civil laws of our land—ah! the land of Penn—imprisons men for putting down treason, so long will the military operate under disadvantages. And I pledge you my word of honor as an American soldier, that revenge is sweet and it *shall be mine*. Remember what I write you.—There is a day coming when it will be my time to appear as a civilian, and by the *eternal gods*, some Copperheads—dirty, insignificant traitors—who, out of fear of being brought to the field of battle, announced themselves as being opposed to the war and conscientiously opposed to sustaining the banner of their country, and the emblem of their greatness. Tell all traitors that my name is Samuel T. Davis; that I am their eternal enemy both in this and the world to come; that hell is full of such men as they are, and that the devil is anxiously awaiting their arrival. SAML. T. DAVIS.

THE following communication was mislaid or it would have been published last week:

EAST BARREE, Oct. 5, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—As I see from the perusal of your valuable columns, from week to week, that there are communications from the army, and from the East and West, and from writers in your own town, I thought perhaps a few words from our part of the county would not be amiss, unless it might be construed into contraband of war. I will try, however, to say nothing that would convict me without the *habeas corpus*. As I am no writer I will merely try to give you passing events as they may occur to me and you will pardon me if I should weary your good nature. The farmers generally have finished seeding, and the grain begins to grow again. I have often thought this to be the gloomiest season of the year. The frost has ripened the corn, and also blighted vegetation. Autumn is again upon us, and the surrounding hill tops and woody vales are beginning to wear the aspect of the sear and golden leaf. Soon the old oak will be robbed of its foliage, and its brawny limbs exposed to chill Winter's *stormy* blast, and the lovely flower robbed of its fragrance and will crumble and die 'neath the clods of the valley, warning frail *mortals* to be always ready. Nature will then assume the gloom of loneliness.—But pardon me, I was lengthening my paragraph; I must proceed to tell you the news according to promise.

There was a Sunday School Festival at Manor Hill a few days ago, which I am happy to say was indeed a grand affair. The children, teachers, and everybody else, collected at the M. E. Church with their baskets of good things, and after listening to an able address by Rev. Smith, did some beautiful singing; then proceeded to Mr. Ewing's grove, and there spread their bountiful tables and invited all to partake of the luxuries spread before them. The youth were there in grand profusion, the middle-aged and the aged, each one trying to enjoy themselves in the best manner possible. Nature crowned their table with her rich autumnal fruits, and the kind hands of loving mothers had each vied with each other which could make their little ones the most happy, and the little ones seemed to think all is ours. The teachers and superintendents were also there, each attending to the wants of their little ones, feeling that in the discharge of their respective duties the smiles of kind Heaven would rest upon them. After enjoying themselves till late in the day all seemed to regret that the day was over, but feeling that duty called *them to separate*, each feeling that theirs was a festive day long to be remembered. Thus passed one of the most memorable days Old Manor ever boasted of.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing to its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of military conflict. While that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union The needful diversions of wealth and strength, from the fields of peaceful industry, to the national defence, have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than hereto fore. The population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battlefield, and the country, rejoicing in the conscientiousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom no human counsel hath designed. Notwithstanding the mortal hand that worked on these great things, they are gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they *should* be solemnly, *reverently and* gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in all parts of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday in November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who doth reside in the heavens, and I recommend them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience commend to his tender care all those who have become widows and orphans or *suffering* in the civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and *fervently* implore the *interposition* of the Almighty hand to preserve the health of the nation and to restore it, as soon as it may be consistent with the divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and Union.

In testimony wherof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

A. LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Order by General Grant.

General Grant has issued the following order in relation to titles to property in Vicksburg:

H. Q. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, VICKSBURG, Sept. 28, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 266.—A military commission is hereby appointed to meet at Vicksburg, Miss., on the first day of October, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into the claims of owners of property in Vicksburg, Miss., and report their right to possession of the same. The commission may take the testimony of loyal citizens of this place for the purpose of better ascertaining the true ownership of property and the character of the owners. All property owned by parties decided to be disloyal to the Government will be condemned to the use of the United States. Widows who have male friends in their family in the Southern army or otherwise assisting the rebellion will be entitled to be placed in possession of their property; or in case it is necessary for the use of the Government, to receive rent for the same on taking oath to future loyalty to the Government. All other citizens who can show loyalty to the Government, or that they have given neither aid nor countenance to the rebellion voluntarily, or who have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the Government prior to the date of this order, and since Federal occupation, will be entitled to the same restoration of their property.

The following is the detail for the commission: Brigadier General M. D. Leggett, United States Volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Howe, 129th Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers; Captain Chauncey Black, 17th Regiment Infantry Volunteers.

By order of U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Brigadier General and A. A. G.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of *any in the county*, and possesses the most unsurpassed facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
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EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

The Teacher.

"Who is the teacher of our school?" is an interrogation very frequently put to the parent by the little ones seated around the fireside at this season of the year.

They know, by some means, that their district is entitled to three or four months school in the year and that is "kept" in the winter so that the big boys can have an opportunity to go. Well, the father says, such a man is to take charge of their school, and he hopes he will make them mind what he says by making good use of the "birch."

The teacher comes and takes charge of the school. At the close of the day the little ones are again around the fireside, not to question but be questioned. The father is eager to know whether the rod, the great auxiliary in "school-keeping," has been brought into use, and whether such a neighbor's children were there, and whether they got a whipping the "first day of school." If they did, and his children did not, then they have a good master, who knows when children need whipping. Not a word has been said concerning the mode of instruction or whether any new books are required by the little ones, who have never been taught that there was any intrinsic value in books, but that it would not look well *to go to school* without them.

He is now satisfied that they have a good master, and one who he trusts will keep on the right side of *his* children, and apply the *rod freely* to all who need it, for he knows his children will not need it.

Now, the above picture is not merely an imaginary one, but such a one as has been too often witnessed in many parts of *our country*.

Whose fault is it that such a state of things exists? Not the father's, who questioned and decided as above; but the man who takes charge of the school. That old father, perhaps, never was at school a day in his life, and why should he know anything of the proper workings of a school "kept" on scientific principles? Why should he know but that the old books are the very things that his children need?—But if on the other hand his child had come home at the close of the first day's school with a smile on his countenance, overjoyed with the happy time spent during the day with the new teacher, saying that he was so kind and good, and told them so many nice things about what they were going to do during the time he hoped *to spend* so pleasantly with them, and that he hoped their parents would be kind enough to get them such a book, for it was just the one they would need, and that they would *all be good* children and study hard to improve their minds so that they might become useful men and women, his questions would have been different. They never heard so much kindness from a teacher in their lives, and of course they are delighted. If the teacher is the right kind of a man, and the child's heart is made glad by being in his presence, the father will be likely to go and see why it is that his child talks so much of school and of his books.

The teacher has the character of the school in his hands, and if it is to become an interesting one he must make it so. If the patrons of the school ever raise his salary he must show them by his zeal in the cause of education that he is worthy of a larger salary. If he would have the number of months in the term of school increased he must improve what there now is, for the shorter the term the better, when that man is the teacher who has just taken charge of the school for the sake of making a little money through the rough weather in the winter. In a word the teachers are responsible for the character of our schools and the length of term they are kept open, and whenever they feel that responsibility, our schools will be what they should be and not till then.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.—Dan Rice's great show will be in town on Thursday the 22d, and everybody fond of fun will of course be on hand to see the sights.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

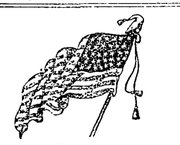
GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 21, 1863.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Grand Result in the County.

The majority in the county comes fully up to our expectation, and is such a gain over the majority given Curtin three years ago, that would, if there had been equal gains in all other counties in the State, make his majority at the late election not less than fifty thousand. The vote in the county is larger than it has ever been, and the majority for the Union candidates for county offices is much larger than any party candidates ever received. If all our soldiers had been at home our majority would not have fell short of fifteen hundred. Barree, heretofore the stronghold of the Democracy, when the party was a Democratic party, has repudiated the treason of its leaders, and stands firm to the principles of the old Jackson war Democracy.—Other townships have also done well—better than Union men expected they could do. Look at Porter, Warriorsmark, Walker, and other townships. Huntingdon borough, too, has not done bad, *only* 113 majority for Curtin, a gain of nearly one hundred over Curtin's majority three years ago, when he had 32,000 majority in the State. Hundreds of honest Democrats were deceived into the belief that they were supporting the old Democratic party—the honorable party as it existed before traitors took charge of its organization. They will now have time to reflect, and see how badly they were deceived into the support of the rebel cause. We do not pity them much.

1093 MAJORITY FOR CURTIN.

Good for Old Huntingdon! hip! hip!! HUZZA!!!

The Result in Pennsylvania.

The Union party has elected the Governor, Supreme Judge, a majority in the Senate, and a majority in the House of Representatives. The majority for Governor Curtin is not as large as it should be, but he is elected, and by a handsome majority, and Woodward is defeated. Bogus Democracy is shelved! The right arm of our Government is strengthened!—Traitors will tremble! Our brave soldiers will rejoice! The rebel army will get weak in the knees! Treason will be crushed!

Pennsylvania Election.

From the *Evening Bulletin* of Monday.

We have made a careful revision and correction of our election tables, adding all the new official returns that have been received, and the vote for Governor stands thus at present:

	Curtin	*Woodward.*
35 counties official, .	158,982	153,083
31 " unofficial, .	19,700	7,161
Total, ...	178,682	160,244
	160,244	
Curtin's majority,	18,438	

The full official returns will change this majority slightly, but we still think it will not go below eighteen thousand.

In the vote for Supreme Judge, Agnew falls slightly behind Governor Curtin, but his majority over Lowrie, is likely to be fully fifteen thousand.

The total vote of the State is likely to reach 520,000. The largest vote ever polled before was in October, 1860, amounting to 492,672.

The State Legislature, we think will stand as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Union, . .	17	52	69
Opposition .	16	48	64
Union majority on joint ballot,			5

Vallandigham Still in Canada.

The Ohio Democracy have decided by a majority of upwards of a hundred thousand that Vallandigham can remain in Canada or any other place beyond the lines of the loyal States.—The majority against him will not be less than 65,000.

IOWA, O. K.

The Union men have carried the State by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The great West is sound for the Union.

Geo. W. Householder.

This gentleman is elected to the Senate from this district, which gives us a majority of one in the Senate.—His majority in this county is 988, in Somerset 1200, and Bedford gives about 300 against him. He holed the Baer handsomely.

Capt. Harry Gregg, of this place, and Lieut. Joseph Green, of Barree Forge were taken prisoners by the rebs last week on the Rappahannock.

LATEST NEWS.

It is not true that Gen. Meade's army has fell back to the defences at Washington. His headquarters are at Centreville, and his army is in a safe position. Lee's army it is reported is in the neighborhood of Manassas. There has been several skirmishing fights lately, and a heavy battle is expected to come off soon. Meade it is said is ready for the contest.

Gen. Crook's command in Rosecran's army, is doing good service in the Southwest. He lately fought Wheeler's entire command with only two brigades, defeated it and capturing four pieces of artillery, one thousand stand of cavalry arms, 240 prisoners, besides the wounded. The rebs were completely demoralized and their loss during the raid was not less than 2,000.

UNFORTUNATE MCCLELLAN.—On the day previous to the late election, the traitor leaders in Philadelphia, persuaded Gen. McClellan to publish a letter endorsing the political character of Judge Woodward. This letter was published in the *Age* and printed in hand bills and posted at all public places in the city. Of course it was supposed by the sympathisers that a word from "Little Mack" would influence the soldiers at home to vote almost unanimously for Woodward, but it was soon discovered that the soldiers who were the friends of "Mack" were not willing to march to such music. They found him in bad company, advocating the election of the candidate nominated by the bogus Democracy—the candidate the rebels wanted elected, and they spurned his advice and voted for Curtin, their friend and a firm supporter of the Government. "Mack" has "put his foot in it." A Woodward man can never get the vote of Pennsylvania, and the sympathisers now know this fact, and they will be sorely troubled to find a candidate for the Presidency in '64. "Mack" is as dead as Woodward and Vallandigham—he is a used up candidate and his friends have "did it."

What the Townships have done.—Never was a larger vote polled by the voters of this county, and never did one ticket receive as large a majority. The Union men of the different townships worked with a will and they can smile upon their success. Almost every township has succeeded in giving Curtin a majority—some doubling and others going far ahead of the vote in 1860. Union men you have done your duty well, and the soldiers in the field, fighting your country's battles, will thank you for encouraging and sustaining them in their righteous cause.

Caldwell, Speer, Petrikin, Africa, Colon, Granny Wilson & Co.—These poor devils are in a bad fix. They have labored night and day for many months that treason might prosper. What have they for their labor? Defeat, and the loss of money they were foolish to bet. More than this—they have lost the confidence of all loyal Union men,—they have lost the good will of our brave soldiers,—the children point at them the finger of scorn,—and loyal Democrats deceived by them, curse them. No wonder they feel like crawling into a dark hole and calling upon the hole to close up, that they may be hid from the world forever. The cry of "Democratic party" will not cover up their sins—their opposition to the best Government on earth.

'CONTRABANDS.'—Ever since this rebellion has been in progress, but more particularly since the first day of January last, when the Presidents emancipation proclamation took effect, have negroes, who had been held in bondage emigrated from amid the secession hot-beds and found homes in the North where liberty has a broader scope. Every town almost that is a considerable distance north of Mason and Dixons line has received a fair proportion of culled bredren; and along with the rest our town has received its share. Nothing should be said against the policy of these "contrabands" in thus fleeing the wrath of their maddened "chivalric" masters; but if our opinion was required we should say that the "colonization scheme" is not receiving an extraordinary amount of acquiescence from those whom it most concerns.

How the Ohio Soldiers Voted.

CHARLESTON, Va., Oct. 14, 1863.

The Ohio troops at this place held an election yesterday, which resulted as follows: Brough, 2,833; Vallandigham, 5.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, '63.

At an election of the Ohio soldiers here, 79 voted for Brough, and 2 for Vallandigham. The two votes cast for Vallandigham were given by two deserters from the regiment now in confinement.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.

The Ohio soldiers at Chesnut Hill Hospital vote Brough 80, Vallandigham none.

CAIRO, Oct. 16.

The following is the vote of the 27th 39th and 63d Ohio regiments, stationed at Memphis: Vallandigham, 91; Brough, 1,590.

The amendments to the Constitution giving the soldiers the right to vote in the army, did not properly come up for endorsement by the people at the late election. They must pass the next legislature before they can be submitted to the people. In this county 2178 votes were cast for the Amendments, and 24 against them.

Proclamation by the President.

A Call for 300,000 more Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; *and whereas*, in addition to the men raised by the coming draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or during the war, not however, exceeding three years.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service, do issue this my proclamation calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim, that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premiums and bounty as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office by special letters. I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then the said quota shall be made on said State or on the districts of said State for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the 1st day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim, that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it is not yet commenced.—The quota of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been issued by the department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field and bring our needful operations to a prosperous end; thus closing forever the fountains of seditious and civil war

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

{L. S.} Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secy of State.

The War Democracy.

We find the following sensible article in the *Harrisburg. Telegraph*, a leading Republican paper.

We have that tenacious love for our principles and party, which nothing can turn aside but just such danger as that which now invests the Union and threatens the Government. In this hour of peril to the Government we have been and still are willing to sacrifice party to insure the general good. Nor have we been alone in the exercise of such a feeling of sacrifice.—The War Democracy of Pennsylvania have set their brethren of the Nation an example which will be emulated hereafter by all true Democrats who are in earnest in their efforts to rescue the land from rebellion. Let the War Democracy, then, be invited to the highest honors of the triumph. Let room be made for them, wherever the country's defenders are recieved with loud acclaim. Let them be welcomed to our hearths and blessed at our altars. They have sealed their devotion to their country in a sacrifice such as men never before made. The glory of a party which had almost become sacred in their eyes, was trampled into the dust to defend the glory of the country. The traditions of an organization which was invested with the most sacred memories, and around which clustered their holiest affections, were repudiated to render imporishable the traditions of freedom—to secure the perpetuation of the Union and the Government. These men asked no honor or position, while they were thus battling for the cause of the country, except the position in which they could fiercest fight the common danger. Hundreds and thousands of these men will never confess the good they have done. They will not even participate in the general rejoicing.—They have their honor in the contemplation of the present great victory; their reward is the assurance that it was partly due to their efforts, that the country has been rescued from the clutches of the traitors in the north, whose sole purpose of victory was to secure the success of the traitors in the south. *Hence we must honor these men!* we must honor them by recognizing, acknowledging and repaying their great services.—They are patriots as noble as are those who sacrifice life and limb on the battle field. they have earned the gratitude of the nation; and we trust that it may never, hereafter, become our duty to oppose any of the generous or gallant War Democrats who did so nobly for the country on Tuesday last.

THE thirteenth of October last passed off with less general quiet than some election days heretofore. The excitement, especially concerning who should be elected, ran unusually high; while ever and anon in different quarters of the borough would be a rush to see "what was the matter"—but "nobody was hurt."

WE call attention to the letter of Samuel T. Davis, son of Mr. Henry Davis of this county, on the first page of this issue. All who wish to know his sentiments will be interested in giving it a perusal. Such a soldier as our young friend Davis, should receive the congratulations of every loyal man.

IF the subscription list to the *Globe* continues to increase the next three months as rapidly as it has during the past month, we will be compelled to procure a fast power press, and then we will be able to give our readers three times the worth of their money. Our active friends have our thanks for helping us to circulate loyal sentiments.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, passed through on a special train Saturday evening last, on his way to Cleveland, Ohio.

☞A Copperhead speaking of a meeting they had not one hundred miles off, a by-stander said laughingly "the greater part of the crowd were Union men," whereupon he replied "No, sir, there was not a d——d Union man there."

PROGRESSING.—The new Odd Fellows Hall at Coalmont, is to be a brick building, and will be quite an ornament to the place.

STRONG CANDIDATES.—Jacob Weight ran as an independent candidate for the Legislature in this county and received 2 votes. George Raymond run as an independent candidate for the Legislature, in Blair county, and received 11 votes.

WAR NEWS.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

General Brown Defeats the Rebels under Shelby—They are scattered in every Direction—Immense Captures—Heavy Losses on both Sides—Official Despatches of General Schofield.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The following despatches were received at the headquarters of the army here, to day:

St. Louis, Oct. 13th.—To Maj. Genl. Halleck: General Brown has beaten the enemy under Shelby three times and is still in close pursuit. Their escape is hardly possible.

Two expeditions recently sent into Northeastern Arkansas have captured and sent to Pilot Knob, over one hundred prisoners. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General.

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—To Major Genl. Halleck: Gen. Brown brought the rebels under Shelby to a decisive engagement yesterday. The fight was obstinate and lasted five hours. The rebels were finally completely routed and scattered in all directions, with the loss of all their artillery, baggage and a large number of small arms and prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is very great; ours is very large. Our troops are still pursuing the flying rebels.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen.

ENGAGEMENT AT BRISTOL.

Union Victory—Capture of a Rebel Battery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

The extra *Star* says: The firing yesterday in the front was that of a considerable engagement between a large force of the rebels and the portion of the army of the Potomac—a recon of Gen. Warren's Second corps that was in the vicinity of Bristol Station—infantry as well as cavalry and artillery being engaged on both sides. The result was a decided Union victory. The rebels being beaten with the loss of an entire battery and 100 prisoners.

Ere the termination of the fight Maj Gen. Syke's corps camp up and assisted in driving the enemy off the field.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Movement of the Rebel Hill's Corps on Leesburg—Meade's Army in Line of Battle.—Reconnoitering and Skirmishing.—Rumors of the Enemy approaching Fairfax—Our Army in Safe Position.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. Last night about eight o'clock, according to passengers from the army, information came to Gen. Meade that a corps of the rebel army, supposed to be Gen. A. P. Hill's, had moved from our front in the direction of Leesburg.

The *Star* says a heavy reconnoissance was immediately started in the direction of Aldia, the reconnoitering party moving light, without knapsacks, and the enemy will make a little by their motion should they be undertaking any surprise game in that direction.

There was more or less skirmishing along the pickets on either side, and several casualties are reported.

Yesterday there was skirmishing all along the lines of our army, and some firing also on the old Bull Run battle field, but there was no general engagement.

Our army last night was in line of battle. The whole baggage and transportation train was sent to the rear, and the sutlers were ordered to Alexandria.

The skirmishing yesterday was principally for position, and the report is that in every instance Gen. Meade has succeeded in getting the advantage.

The 192 prisoners of war, captured on Wednesday last, near Bristow Station, reached the city last night, and were committed to the Old Capitol prison.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—From information received from the army of the Potomac to night, it appears that a body of the enemy were seen passing southward, opposite Blackburn's ford, last night, and our batteries shelled them. They replied for half an hour, and then disappeared. They made no other demonstrations yesterday.

It was rumored that one corps of the enemy was approaching Fairfax last night by the Chantilly road, and our heavy batteries were sent out in that direction. They have returned, and report all quiet.

Our army is in a perfectly safe position, and is prepared to repel any attack the rebels may make.

Emancipation in Maryland.

Colonel Cresswell, the able competitor of Hon. J. W. Crisfield for Congress, said in a recent eloquent speech:

There is no alternative left us. We are bound to take up this question now in all its bearings; and, after turning it over and over in our minds, and viewing it in every conceivable light, the conclusion is inevitable, that Maryland must be a *free State*. Men who had examined the subject, came to the conclusion more than two years ago. They saw it coming. There is now a crisis in our affairs, and if we are wise we will avail ourselves of it. We will assert our right as freemen to decide our destiny for ourselves. We will determine, now and forever, that free white men are not degraded, by manly toil, to a level with the slave, and that hereafter free labor shall consecrate our efforts, and bring down the blessings of God upon our people.

Fellow-citizens, a new era has dawned on Maryland. From the smoke and blood of a mighty war, waged to perpetuate human bondage, new principles have leaped into existence, fully armed, aggressive, already half victorious. Speech and opinion have been liberated, and already thousands who but lately were groping darkly in the midst of doubts and uncertainties, who acknowledged but yesterday they stood appalled before the power of a direful superstition, now clearly see fist coming an act of God, a decree of liberty and progress for Maryland.—[Great applause.]

All the best statesmen of Maryland are beginning to share these feelings. Ex-Governor Francis Thomas, a candidate for Congress, and one of the ablest men of Maryland, holds similar outspoken opinions:

He did not vote in Congress for conscription, confiscation or emancipation, but not because he thought these measures unconstitutional. The idea that slavery must be perpetual, or that millions of human beings should have no hope or refuge but in the grave, was one abhorrent to him; and he held that in the confiscation act, and other measures, the rebels got nothing more than their due. [Applause.] I believe in fighting the devil with fire.

He had always held that slavery was an evil in Maryland, and to be got rid of when possible. There has been much said about a convention in Maryland upon the emancipation question, and one gentleman—Mr. Maffit—had argued against the slave question. It was an "idle question," he said.—Not so. It was a question right in front, and it was cowardice not to meet it. [Great applause.]

There was nothing peculiar about slave property that entitles it to exemption from discussion. Other species of property charged with having a demoralizing effect had heretofore been roughly handled in debate. The question of slavery in Maryland was, however, in his opinion, a dead one, and the law-makers of Maryland ought now to step over the dead carcass and come to live issues; see what disposition shall be made of fugitive slaves, and adapt our household to the new condition of things. [Applause.]

A million of slaves were fugitives, and a million more would soon be so. He had inquired of the Register of the Treasury what it cost President Frank Pierce to arrest the fugitive Burns in Boston, and was told that the sum was $27,7301 If, in 1854, it cost that sum to arrest one fugitive, they could estimate what would be the probability and the cost of reclaiming one or two millions of fugitives in the present exasperated state of feeling. And the fact that slavery had suffered by the war should not be advanced to the prejudice of President Lincoln. Henry Clay or Andrew Jackson could not have administered the Government during this war so as not to abolish slavery.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "Through the influence of Senators Johnson and Hicks, and Governor Bradford, of Maryland, the President has issued an order revoking all military edicts that in any wise direct the enlistment into the army of slaves in Maryland. It was found to be working incalculable mischief, and alienating most of the people from the Government and the State, for it was an entering wedge to the destruction of other rights and privileges dependent more or less on the tenure of the slave. If those who still clamor for radical measures for immediately destroying slavery in these border States, would only go into the heart of Maryland, and see how utterly dead that institution has become, as compared with two short years ago, it would seem to be reasonable *to let well enough alone.* Slavery is almost among the things that were in this State; being valueless, its future is fitful and brief."

General Rosecrans' Congratulatory Order after the Battle of Chickamauga.

H. Q. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 2, 1863.

ORDERS, NO. 3.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND: You have made a grand and successful campaign; you have driven the rebels from Middle Tennessee. You crossed a great mountain range, placed yourselves on the banks of a broad river, crossed it in the face of a powerful opposing army, and crossed two other great mountain ranges at the only practicable passes, some forty miles between extremes. You concentrated in the face of superior numbers; fought the combined armies of Bragg, which you drove from Shelbyville to Tullahoma; of Johnston's army from Mississippi, and the tried veterans of Longstreet's corps, and for two days held them at bay, giving them blow for blow, with heavy interest. When the day closed you held the field, from which you withdrew, in the face of overpowering numbers, to occupy the point for which you set out—Chattanooga. You have accomplished the great work of the campaign; you hold the key of East Tennessee, of Northern Georgia, and of the enemy's mines of coal and nitre.

Let these achievements console you for the regret you experience that arrivals of fresh hostile troops forbade your remaining on the field to renew the battle; for the right of burying your gallant dead, and caring for your brave companions who lay wounded on the field. The losses you have sustained, though heavy, are slight, considering the odds against you, and the stake you have won.

You hold in your hands the substantial fruits of a victory, and deserve, and will receive, the honors and plaudits of a grateful nation, which asks nothing of even those who have been fighting us, but obedience to the Constitution, and laws established for our own common benefit.

The General commanding earnestly begs every officer and soldier of this army to unite with him in thanking Almighty God for His favors to us.—He presents his hearty thanks and congratulations to all the officers and soldiers of this command for their energy, patience, and perseverance, and the undaunted courage displayed by those who fought with such unflinching resolution.

Neither the history of this war, nor probably the annals of any battle, furnish a loftier example of obstinate bravery and enduring resistance to superior numbers, when troops, having exhausted their ammunition, resorted to the bayonet, many times, to hold their positions against such odds, as did our left and centre, comprising troops from all the corps, on the afternoon of the 20th of September, at the battle of "Chickamauga."

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General Commanding.

An Eloquent Protest.

Some time since a document was sent to Europe, for effect abroad, purporting to be an appeal of the "Clergy of the Confederate States" to churches throughout the world, the object of which was to solicit sympathy for Southern slavery from religious people. The ministers of the churches of Scotland have put forth the subjoined very able rejoinder, to which we ask the attention of our friends:

We, the undersigned, ministers of the churches in Scotland, in reply to the appeal made to us in the "Address to Christians throughout the world," recently put forth "by the Clergy of the Confederate States of America," feel bound to give public expression to our views, lest our continued silence should be misconstrued as implying either acquiescence in the principles of the document, or indifference to the crime which it seeks to defend.

We refer, of course, to a single topic, that of slavery, as it is handled in the address. We desire to say nothing inconsistent with our country's attitude of strict neutrality as regards the war raging across the Atlantic. We do not discuss any of the political questions connected with its origin, progress, and probable issues. We offer no opinion on the measures adopted on either side. Nor are we to be regarded as shutting our eyes to the past and present sins and shortcomings of the North in relation to the African race. The one object we have in view is to express the deep grief, alarm, and indignation with which we have perused the pleading on behalf of slavery in general, and American slavery in particular, to which so many servants of the Lord Jesus Christ have not scrupled to append their names.

With the feeblest possible incidental admission of "abuses" which they "may deplore, in this, as in other relations of mankind," we find these men broadly maintaining, in the most unqualified manner, that the relation of master and slave"—"*among us*," they add, to make their meaning more explicit—"is not incompatible with our holy Christianity." They thank God for it, as for a missionary institution; the best, as it would seem, and the most successful in the world.—They hold it to be their peculiar function to defend and perpetuate it. And they evidently contemplate the formation of the Southern Confederacy upon the basis of slavery as one of its fundamental and permanent principles or elements, not only without regret, but with entire satisfaction and approval.

Against all this—in the name of that holy faith and that thrice holy name which they venture to invoke on the side of a system which treats immortal and redeemed men as goods and chattels, denies them the rights of marriage and of home, consigns them to ignorance of the first rudiments of education, and exposes them to the outrages of lust and passion—we most earnestly and emphatically protest. We do not think it needful to argue. The time for argument has, for many a year, been regarded by the whole of enlightened Christendom as passed and gone. Apologists for slavery, attempting to shelter themselves and it under the authority of God's Word and the Gospel of Jesus Christ, are to be denounced as really, whatever may be their intention, the worst enemies of both.

All reasonable allowance, no doubt, should be made for the circumstances of Christian ministers called in Providence to labor where slavery exists.—Some soreness, even, on their part, under what they regard as unjustifiable and dangerous movements on the other side, might be excused as not unnatural. And if we saw them manfully lifting their voices on behalf of universal liberty, and setting themselves to aim at the instant redress of the more flagrant of the wrongs incident to a state of bondage, we would be prepared calmly to listen to their representations as to the best and likeliest practical methods of promoting the present amelioration of the condition of the slaves, and securing, within the shortest period consistent with safety, their complete and final emancipation.

We are reluctant to abandon the hope that, upon reconsideration, and in the view of the sentiments now unanimously held and expressed on this subject everywhere else, all over Christendom, our American brethren may yet be induced to take up a position more worthy of our common faith than that which they at present occupy. But, at all events, the obligation lying upon us, as things now stand towards them, towards ourselves, towards the Church and the world towards the Bible and the Gospel, is to record, in the strongest possible terms, our abhorrence of the doctrine on the subject of slavery which the Southern clergy teach and upon which they act; and to testify before all nations that any state, empire, or republic, constituted or reconstructed, in these days of Christian light and liberty, upon the basis of that doctrine, practically applied, must, in the sight of God, be regarded as founded on wrong and crime, and as deserving, not his blessing, but his righteous wrath.

Rob. S. Candlish, D. D., Edinburgh.
Thomas Guthrie, D. D., Edinburgh.
W. H. Goold, D. D., Edinburgh.
Rob. Buchanan, D. D., Glasgow.
John Cairns, D. D., Berwick-on-Tweed.
Chas. J. Brown, D. D., Edinburgh.
Andrew Thompson, D. D., Edinburgh.
William Arnot, Glasgow.
W. Lindsay Alexander, D. D., Edinb'gh
James Begg, D. D., Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, September 22, 1863.

This is being signed by all the leading ministers of Scotland, and is their answer to the appeal of the clergy of the Confederate States.

A CURIOUS BATTLE.—From a private letter of a soldier on the Rapidan we get an account of a fight which may not figure in history among the battles of this war: Just across the river in full view of our pickets, but at that time within the Yankee lines, is a corn field which earlier in the season abounded in choice roasting ears.—From this field the men of both armies in the vicinity were wont to fill their camp-kettles by stealth; for it was a dangerous business—the field being exposed to the fire of the pickets on both sides of the field, the danger of unpleasant collisions and interruptions was much less, but gradually from day to day the hostile gleaners approached each other, until only a few rows in the centre of the field were left ungathered. But still our boys wanted the corn, and would encounter the risk. One morning two of them had crossed the river, and were cautiously foraging among these ungathered rows, when their eyes lighted upon two stalwart Hessions engaged in the same buisness. All were unarmed, but in an instant all straightened themselves into fighting attitude and demanded a surrender. Both squads returned a defiant answer, and both fell to fist and skull, to enforce compliance. They "fighting toll, and falling fought," and when they fell they kicked about. They turned and twisted, and pummelled and thrashed away among the corn, till our boys began to doubt whether they had not caught Tartars. But luckily for them, just as their wind was beginning to fail, a reinforcement came up, in the shape of another Confederate gatherer, and the Yanks were captured and carried in triumph over the river, prisoners of war.—*Macon Telegraph.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday 15th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. ROBERT MARTIN, to Miss JEMIMA KYPER, both of Walker tp.

OBITUARY.

ALFRED G. STATES entered the Volunteer service as a member of Co. B, 113th Ill. Vol. Infantry, on the 9th of August, 1862. The regiment to which he belonged entered the field on the 26th of March, 1863, and was brigaded in the 2d Division, 15th Army Corps, under Sherman. From the time of entering the field up to the surrender of Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, 1863, the most active and arduous service was required of, and performed by Sherman's Army Corps; through all of which Corporal States passed, and performed his duty at the Head Quarters of the First Brigade (where he was early detailed) in the most satisfactory and praisoworthy manner.—He fought at the battle of Arkansas Post, where he plainly demonstrated by his valor that his arm was nerved by the purest and strongest motives that could actuate a freeman. He was in the expedition that went up Steel's Bayou and relieved our gunboats. Was also with his brigade during its march round by Grand Gulf to the rear of Vicksburg, and aided in the siege until its surrender on the 4th of July. His Brigade was ordered into General Sherman's forces which marched back upon the Big Black to oppose Johnston subsequent to the surrender of Vicksburg, and forced him back upon Jackson, Miss.

Alfred was assigned a position as clerk in the Division Q. M. Department and performed its duties until his regiment was ordered to Corinth, Miss., when he rejoined his company, he having become at this time very much reduced in health by a severe attack of flux and diarrhœa. On his arrival at Corinth he was obliged to go to the Post Hospital, where he died on the 28th of August, 1863. By his death the cause is deprived of another noble, brave, and earnest freeman, and one more family is bowed down with grief by the deprivation of so worthy a member from life's golden circle.

J. Z. K.

DIED,

In Bedford, Ohio, Sept. 15th, ELMER ELLSWORTH, infant son of Benjamin and Mary Coutz, aged 1¼ months.

AIR—Home is sweet.

Little Elmer's gone to rest,
And left us here to mourn;
And now he sits among the blest,
We would not say, return.

He has gone to join an angel band;
His sins are all forgiven.
"Forbid him not," our Saviour says,
"Come dwell with me in Heaven."

His little tongue may ever sing,
His Saviour's praises swell,
Hosanna to our Heavenly King,
He doeth all things well.

Little brother, choose the way
Your little Elmer's gone.
In Heaven, yes, he's there to-day,
Singing around God's throne.

Dear parents, you may sit and weep
O'er the departed one,
But look to Christ where you may seek
A balm for every wound. M. C.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 21, 1863

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

A Turkey and a Mammoth Pumpkin.—On Monday evening last, we received by railroad an open box containing a turkey gobbler and a mammoth Union pumpkin. Soon after we received a few lines by mail informing us that the handsome presents were sent to us by the Union boys of Germany Valley, as a mark of their esteem for our services in fighting traitors during the late exciting campaign. We can only say in return for such evidences of the warm friendship of the Union boys of Germany Valley, that we thank them for their good will and their handsome presents, and promise them that in the future we will *try* to do as good service for our country as they give us credit for having done in the late contest.

THAT'S THE PLACE.—We received on Friday last, from our young friend Harry Fisher, a can of fine oysters, for which he will please except our thanks. Mr. Fisher runs a market car to this place, and to the Broad Top coal regions, regularly every week, and is always prepared to supply customers with the best oysters and other good things from the eastern markets. Give Harry's car a call.

A lady friend knowing that we had holed all the snakes in this neighborhood, on Monday sent us about twenty pounds of large eels, cleaned and ready for the pan. They too will disappear. She has our thanks.

F. H. LANE, with Hagen, Boyd & Co. Dealers in Segars, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, No. 61 North Third Street, Philadelphia. Any persons wishing to purchase anything in the Tobacco line for cash or short time prices can be favorably dealt with either by ordering, or if visiting the city by calling upon Mr. Lane. *

Died, in this place on Friday, the 16th inst., WM. P. ANDERSON, aged 22 years. Young Anderson fought in the ranks with great bravery at the first Bull Run battle, for which he was soon after promoted to a Lieutenancy in the regular army.

A NEW INSTITUTION.—A "central market" has been opened in the warehouse room near the post office, for the sale of fresh meat, vegetables, etc. Fresh meat can be had every day in the week, and at any hour. This is the thing most wanted in Huntingdon, and we hope the enterprising gentlemen may be liberally patronized.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.—This popular establishment, which is under the immediate control of Dan Rice, "the patriotic showman" is to visit Huntingdon on Thursday next, Oct. 22. Dan has always been a lover of his country, and his patriotism was fully put to the test in the summer of 1861, when he ran the blockade at Memphis Tennessee, but was overtaken at Owensboro, Ky., and his property confiscated by the minions of Jeff Davis; but not disheartened by these circumstances Dan made the tour of Ohio addressing war meetings, and contributing liberally from his purse to aid the cause. Dan has now one of the best shows travelling, comprising among the many celebrities a full corps of acrobats, athletes, and gymnasts, and his funny mules Pete and Barney, and his wonderful blind talking horse Excelsior, Jr. This animal is unsurpassed for sagacity and intellect.—Besides, the veritable Dan is with the show, and we all know that he is considerable of a show himself, with his patriotic speeches, amusing and humerous sallies, local hits, and, in fact, his whole budget of fun. So remember Dan's patriotism; his desire and ability to please—also the date of his arrival—and give him a full canvass.

A VALUABLE BOOK.—The material from which the future history of the war for the Union is to be written, is accumulating abundantly, and there has been no more valuable contribution to it than the "Annals of the army of the Cumberland," just published by Messrs J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains a full account of General Rosecran's campaign down to the advance toward Chatanooga, with descriptions of all the battles, skirmishes and expeditions, biographies and portraits of all the principal generals and the officers of their staffs, and much other interesting matter. We find that there are no less than 73 portraits of officers, engraved on steel, besides other fine illustrations. The volume is a large octavo of 671 pages, superbly printed and richly bound. Its author is an officer of Rosecran's army, but his name is not given. He has done his work well and produced a most interesting and valuable book. Since it was written, a number of those whose lives he has given, have proved their heroism anew on the bloody field of Chichamauga. Every one who had relatives or friends that were in that and the other battles of the Army of the Cumberland, should procure a copy of this really elegant and valuable work.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—
NOVEMBER TERM, 1863.

FIRST WEEK.

Mary C McCauley	vs.	West Branch Ins Co.
Gleason, Taylor, et al	vs.	J. Luttekin jr. et al.
A Boucher's ex'r for use	vs.	W. S. Estep, garnishee.
W. W. & B. C. Luttekin	vs.	M. Stone & J. Luttekin.

SECOND WEEK.

W. W. & B. C. Luttekin	vs.	Michael Stone.
Same	vs.	Estate.
Geo. W. Vaughan, admr.	vs.	Brice X. Blair.
Campbell vs. Wiseman	vs.	J. W. Matteson.
B. Megahan's adm. for use	vs.	Elizabeth Megahan.
Jacob Miller	vs.	John McComb.
Thomas Norris	vs.	Isaac Yocum.

WM. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1863.

GRAND JURORS.

Saml Beck, gentleman, Warriorsmark.
Israel Baker, farmer, Tod.
Storret Cummins, farmer, Jackson.
James Duff, mason, Jackson.
David E. Eshleman, painter, Shirley.
David Friedley, butcher, Walker.
Jacob Felmlee, farmer, Tell.
H G Fisher, merchant, Huntingdon.
John Hanawalt, farmer, Union.
Daniel Hawn, laborer, Brady.
John Herneane, jr., farmer, Shirley.
Samuel Hess, farmer, Oneida.
Isaac Neff, farmer, West.
Joshua Price, farmer, Dublin.
Jos. Rumberger, farmer, Warriormark
Samuel Steffley, inn-keeper, Jackson.
Milton Sangree, farmer, Walker.
Samuel H Shoemaker, Huntingdon.
George Sipes, merchant, Dublin.
A W Swoope, J. P., Union.
George Smith, farmer, Union.
A S Stevens, tailor, Clay.
Levi Dell, farmer, Union.
James Duff, mason, Jackson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Anderson, farmer, Penn.
James Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Jeremiah Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Barnet, carpenter, Barree.
William Boyer, farmer, Penn.
A H Bowman, merchant, Union.
Henry Cresswell, laborer, Porter.
Nicholas Crum, farmer, Tod.
Thomas Cessna, farmer, Tell.
Wm. Curry, Manufacturer, Franklin.
Aaron Evans, Gentleman, Cassville.
Jackson Engheart, farmer, Hopewell.
Martin Flenner, farmer, Walker
Frederick Garner, farmer, Penn.
Robert Goshorn, farmer, Tell.
Henry Garner, farmer, Penn
John Heaton, farmer, Carbon
Conrad Hoffman, farmer, Clay
Robert Hooper, Tailor, Brady
Thos. Isenberg, clerk, Franklin
Robert Johnston, Farmer, West
Jonathan Kelly, farmer, Dublin
Joseph Little, shoemaker, Shirley
John Lefford, Teacher, Porter
Geo. Mattern, farmer, Franklin
Geo. Miller, farmer, Union
James McElvoy, manager, Porter
Geo McLaughlin, merchant, Shirley
William B. Martin, farmer, Barree,
R C McGill, founder, Alexandria
Samuel Musser, farmer, West
Edward McHugh, operator, Carbon
John Pheasant, farmer, Union,
Alfred Porter, clerk, Franklin
Henry Rhodes, farmer, Shirley
John Ross, laborer, Brady
William States, farmer, Penn
Amos Smoker, farmer, Brady
Martin Shoffner, farmer, Brady
Samuel Sechrist, farmer, Brady
Jeremiah Shoup, carpenter, Shirley
Thos Stewart, farmer, Barree
Abraham Shenefelt, farmer, Juniata,
Peter Tippeny, J. P., Morris
Martin Wilson, farmer, Brady
A J Wallace, farmer, Tell

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

David Ashton, farmer, Springfield.
Daniel Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Peter H. Burket, tanner, Warriormark
Alexander Baker, farmer, Morris.
Philip Bouslough, farmer, Porter.
Daniel Conrad, farmer, Franklin.
John Carver, blacksmith, Barree.
John Cassady, shoemaker, Morris.
Lewis Evans, farmer, Springfield.
David Fouse, farmer, Hopewell.
Stewart Foster, farmer, West.
Barton Greenland, laborer, Union.
Solomon Grove, blacksmith. Cromwell
Andrew S Grove, teacher. Penn
Henry S Green, farmer, Tod
Samuel Grubb, farmer, Penn
D Henderson, shoemaker, Alexandria
Brown Jackson, farmer, Jackson
J Lano of Lemuel, farmer, Springfield
Samuel Lutz, farmer, Shirley
John Minich, tanner, Dublin
Wm V Miller, farmer, Oneida
Henry Myers, carpenter, Warriorm'k
Christian Pride, farmer, Tell
Samuel Poigreal, farmer, Walker
David Rupert, farmer, Henderson
George Ross, farmer, Warriormark
John P Stewart, farmer, Oneida
George Smelker, farmer, Shirley
Thomas Shipton, tinner, Jackson
George Swartz, farmer, Cromwell
John Saner, farmer, Jackson.
Henry Swoope, farmer, Porter
Samuel Sharrer, farmer, Shirley
George G Tate, stewart, Shirley
John A Wilson, farmer, Jackson.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarde dfor selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

Sept. 9, 1863–3m

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

October 19, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6.50@7.50
Common and Superfine	$5.25@5.75
Rye Flour	$5.00
Corn Meal	$4.50
Extra White Wheat	$1.70@1.80
Fair and Prime Red	$1.40@1.45
Rye	$1.05
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.00
Oats	53
Clearseed, 64 lbs	$7.00
Timothy	$2.50@3.00
Flaxseed	$2.15
Wool	70@75c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6.50@7.00
Extra do ₰ cwt	3.50
White Wheat	1.50
Red Wheat	1.25
Rye	1.00
Corn	1.00
Oats	50
Clearseed	5.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Dried Apples	1.50
Butter	20
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, about the first day of September last, a red Heifer, about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. DAVID ISENBERG.
Oct. 21, 1863.

STRAY SHEEP.—Eleven head of Sheep came to the premises at Greenwood Furnace, about the 1st of September last. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law. FREEDOM IRON CO.,
per JOHN WITHERS.
Oct. 14, 1863–3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp'x Lo. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 9th day of November, 1863, at two o'clock P. M., the following described property to wit:

All the following tract of land, situate in Cass township, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine corner on a tract of land surveyed on a warrant in the name of Hugh Morrison, thence south twenty-eight and three-fourth degrees west, three hundred and seventy-five perches to a pine, thence south twenty degrees east, one hundred and twenty-seven perches to a post along land surveyed in the name of Polly Chambers; thence north twenty-five degrees east, fifty-two perches to a post, thence north sixteen degrees east, two hundred and three perches to a pine, thence north thirty-two degrees west, thirty-nine perches and six-tenths to the place of beginning, containing two hundred acres and allowance, being the southeastwardly part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Hugh Morrison, and the same premises conveyed by John Savage to Nicholas Miller by Deed dated the 2d day of August, 1854.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nicholas Miller.

Also—A lot of ground in the town of Petersburg known as lot No. 4 in the plot or plan of said town, adjoining Abraham Cresswell on the south, Main street on the east, —— Bopp on the North, containing 60 feet front and — feet back, with a brick house, frame stable and other outbuildings thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Shively and D. S. Elliott.

Also—All the following tract of land situate in Hopewell township, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at a pine corner, thence by lands of Tice, Feuse south fifty-four degrees east, eighty-four perches to stones, thence north forty-eight and one-fourth degrees east, ninety-three perches and five-tenths along the land of said Feuse to stones, thence along land of D. Brumbaugh, now Henry Bober, north fifty-two and a half degrees west, two hundred and twenty-six perches to stones, thence south thirty-two degrees and eight minutes west, one hundred and forty-two perches and five-tenths to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres and a half, with the usual allowance; being the same tract of land which the said John Savage by deed dated 24 August, 1854, conveyed to the said Jackson Enyeart, reserving the right to himself, the said John Savage, of all the iron ore that is or shall be found on said piece of land.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jackson Enyeart.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to ninety acres of land more or less, situate in Morris township, Huntingdon county, Penna. bounded by land of R. F. Hazlet, Michael Low, and Robert Tarvey, and the Juniata river,—the Penna. Railroad runs through the property,—thereon erected one frame house, painted white, being the Mansion House, one frame bank barn, and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Law.

Also—All the following real estate being Monroe furnace property and the lands belonging thereto situate in Barree and Jackson townships, and county of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, as follows, to wit: one tract of land situate in Barree township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Elijah Green, containing 392 acres and 110 perches.

Also—A tract of land in Barree township surveyed on a warrant in the name of Samuel Cannon, containing 120 acres and 20 perches.

Also—A tract of land in same township, containing 388 acres and 103 perches conveyed by Samuel Hawn to Monroe Furnace Company.

Also—A tract of land in same township, containing 114 acres and 108 perches, on which the furnace and buildings are erected.

Also—A tract of land situate in Jackson township, adjoining lands of Michael Flesher, Gustus Johnston and Fleming and containing 65 acres.

Also—A tract of land in Barree township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of George Tallman, containing 400 acres, more or less, and called Bloomfield (being the same property and real estate comprised and described in a certain indenture from John Irvin and wife to George W. Johnston, the defendant hereinafter named, dated the 2d day of Nov. A. D. 1857, recorded in the Recorder's office of Huntingdon county,) together with all and singular, the woods, buildings, improvements, ways, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Johnston.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sale will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1863.

POCKET-BOOK LOST!

The subscriber having on the 20th day of September, either in the cars or at Saxton, on the Broad Top railroad, between Huntingdon and Bedley, lost his Pocket Book, containing his DISCHARGE and other many papers—which would be of no use to any person but the owner.—Any person leaving the same either at the "Globe" office, or at the Post Office in Coalm nt will be liberally rewarded by JAMES DAVIS.
Mount Union, Oct. 14, 1863.

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest net cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes;*
Super Extra Furniture Varnish; Extra Pale Oil;
Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Bon Marche, and a full assortment of the *finer colors*—such as Vermilions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make, Gilders' Tools, Diamond and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. RAU—one of the time—for many years manufactured the Brushes, which we have sold, feels confident that our Varnishes are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We will not then to give entire satisfaction, if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,
Nos. 136 & 138 Nth FOURTH Street corner Cherry,
Oct. 14, 1863–6m. PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority given to the undersigned Administrators of William Stone, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, they will sell at Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 30th of October, 1863,

At 1 o'clock P. M. said day, all the following Real Estate, situate in Hopewell township in said county, bounded on the north by lands of J. T. and J. Shirley: on the east by Rough and Ready Furnace lands; on the south by lands of Edward Reiland, and on the west by lands of Leonard Weaver, containing 220 ACRES, and allowance, more or less, about 100 acres being cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log frame house and log barn. It is a desirable location, being only 1½ miles from Grove station on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JACOB SAYER,
WILLIAM STONE,
Oct. 14, 1863.* Administrators.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 9th day of November next. (1863,) to wit:

1. Partial account of Robert G. McNeal, Trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased.
2. Administration account of Moses Greenland, Administrator of Matthias Saylor, late of Cass township, dec'd.
3. Final account of Enoch Chilcote, Administrator of John Chilcote, late of Cass township, deceased.
4. Administration account of James Stewart, one of the Executors of the Hon. John Stewart, late of Barree twp., deceased. Filed by the Administrators of James Stewart, deceased.
5. Account of John Rupert, jr., Administrator of John Rupert, sr., late of Clay tp., deceased.
6. The account of Robert Fleming and Wm. H. Harper, Executors of Sarah Oburn, late of Jackson tp., deceased.
7. Administration account of John Commines, Administrator of Joseph Hunter, late of Jackson tp., deceased.
8. Administration account of Joseph S. Fisher and Jacob B. Fisher, Administrators of John C. Fisher, late of Tod township, deceased.
9. Administration account of Elizabeth Moyer and Samuel Schell, Administrators of George Moyer, late of Hopewell township, deceased.
10. Administration account of George Jackson and Hannah Livingston, Administrator and Administratrix of James Livingston, deceased.
11. The account of John W. Mattern, Esq., Administrator of John Smiley, late of Brady township, deceased.
12. The account of John Porter and Alexander Allison, Administrators of Andrew Allison, sr., late of Henderson township, deceased.
13. The account of James B. Carothers, administrator of Harriet N. Stewart, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office,
Oct. 14, 1863. }

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday, the 11th of November, A. D. 1863.

The goods and chattels which were of John Shaver, dec'd, taken by his widow Sarah Shaver.

The goods and chattels which were of Dr. B. D. E. Baird, dec'd, taken by his widow Melinda C. Baird.

The goods and chattels which were of John Baker, dec'd, set apart to his widow Louisa J. Baker.

The goods and chattels which were of George H. Stephens, dec'd, taken by his widow Jane Stephens.

The goods and chattels which were of Jno Hisl, dec'd, taken by his widow Mary S. Hisl.

The goods and chattels which were of Jacob Barnett, dec'd, taken by his widow Catharine Barnett.

The goods and chattels which were of James K. Isett, dec'd, taken by his widow Elizabeth Isett.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Oct. 14, 1863. Clerk.

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED.

The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 13th May, 1862, in company with John Young, Henry Meadows and Isaac Morris, on account of their Union sentiments, is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of Sol Isaacs—Nicholas Breedin—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address as follows:

RICHARD BREEDIN,
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above

ELECTION RETURNS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, FOR 1863.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS, RALLY ONCE AGAIN!

CANDIDATES.	Barree.	Brady.	Carbon.	Cromwell.	Cass.	Clay.	Dublin.	Franklin.	Henderson.	Huntingdon.	Hopewell.	Jackson.	Juniata.	Morris.	Mt. Union.	Oneida.	Penn.	Petersburg.	Porter.	Springfield.	Shirley.	Tell.	Tod.	Union.	West.	Walker.	Warriorsmark.	Birmingham.	Total's.
Governor:																												
Andrew G. Curtin,	190	96	122	135	117	115	98	192	46	258	105	179	48	106	60	68	112	98	242	94	151	67	113	193	48	260	57	3,260
G. W. Woodward,	113	57	265	94	41	57	73	103	60	245	42	153	35	47	58	12	113	60	83	30	112	40	126	80	32	167	11	2,167
Judge of S. Court,																												
David Lowrie,	191	94	129	133	116	107	100	187	42	257	104	180	48	107	60	66	118	98	242	94	150	67	112	192	48	257	60	3,225
Walter H. Lowrie,	116	87	262	84	40	41	71	108	60	148	42	155	25	46	50	13	113	60	82	30	115	67	112	82	32	167	11	2,204
Canal Commissioner,																												
G. W. Householder,	120	94	128	132	115	110	98	186	48	231	105	182	48	106	59	68	118	98	242	94	151	67	113	193	48	260	57	3,260
William J. Bigler,	118	87	265	86	41	41	73	109	50	151	42	154	25	46	59	13	113	60	83	30	112	40	126	80	32	167	11	2,167
Assembly:																												
David Fetter,	124	94	124	131	112	108	95	168	48	259	108	177	48	106	60	67	113	98	242	94	150	67	112	192	48	257	60	3,225
John Zentmyer,	120	86	263	78	42	40	75	128	50	145	40	157	25	46	57	13	113	60	83	30	112	40	126	80	32	167	11	2,167
Prothonotary,																												
Wm. C. Wagner,	124	93	120	135	118	109	99	186	42	262	108	181	40	107	60	68	118	96	240	94	146	68	111	124	80	95	57	3,210
Mordecai B. Massey,	122	88	265	84	42	40	72	109	60	144	42	153	25	46	50	11	113	58	84	30	118	128	111	41	80	95	57	3,210
Register, &c.																												
D. H. Womelsdorf,	125	93	120	131	116	111	98	186	49	227	105	179	48	105	60	62	118	96	240	94	146	68	111	124	80	95	58	3,210
George A. Miller,	121	87	262	80	42	40	73	111	50	179	42	153	25	46	58	17	113	60	83	30	112	40	126	80	32	167	11	2,167
Treasurer,																												
David Black,	180	93	126	132	116	111	98	186	49	268	107	180	48	106	58	67	118	98	242	94	150	67	112	192	48	257	60	3,225
Benjamin Long,	116	87	257	86	42	39	73	110	50	232	40	155	25	46	57	13	113	60	83	30	112	40	126	80	32	167	11	2,167
Co. Commissioner,																												
John Householder,	131	94	108	130	115	110	99	180	42	250	83	179	48	106	60	67	113	98	242	94	150	67	112	192	48	257	60	3,225
Samuel Brooks.	115	89	278	86	43	40	72	110	50	147	52	152	25	46	57	12	113	60	83	30	112	40	126	80	32	167	11	2,167
Director of Poor,																												
John Logan,	145	93	122	133	116	110	98	186	48	231	105	182	48	106	59	68	118	98	242	94	150	67	112	192	48	257	60	3,225
William Lucy,	145	90	258	85	42	41	80	111	59	179	42	153	25	46	58	17	113	60	83	30	112	40	126	80	32	167	11	2,167
Auditor.																												
Aberdein Hetrick,	128	94	121	130	110	100	186	42	263	105	178	48	108	62	58	13	113	60	83	30	112	40	126	80	32	167	11	2,167
John P. Penn.	115	86	257	84	42	40	70	110	58	144	39	151	25	45	57	13	113	60	83	30	112	40	126	80	32	167	11	2,167
Coroner.																												
Wm. M. Phillips,	129	94	118	132	115	108	101	188	48	246	101	178	48	106	60	68	118	96	240	94	146	68	111	124	80	95	58	3,210
D. R. F. Fleenor.	113	87	262	80	43	41	70	109	58	143	40	153	25	44	58	13	113	60	83	30	112	40	126	80	32	167	11	2,167
Total's,	3,031	1,736	5,103	2,183	1,173	1,210	1,736	3,143	1,173	6,210	2,295	4,147	1,173	2,295	1,173	1,173	3,217	1,736	4,341	1,736	2,779	1,173	3,217	2,295	1,173	4,341	1,736	3,260

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 23d of August, A. D. 1863, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, Justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or to be made for or concerning all crimes which by the laws of the State now are capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated in the county aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

DAN RICE'S
GREAT SHOW!

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW
WILL EXHIBIT AT
HUNTINGDON,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1863,
AT 2 AND 7 P. M.

Upon which occasion the
AMERICAN HUMORIST, DAN RICE,
Will positively appear and introduce the wonderful
BLIND TALKING HORSE,
EXCELSIOR, JR.,
THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
AND
EDUCATED MULES.

Mr. RICE will also lead, in their various performances, the Best Troupe of
EQUESTRIANS,
GYMNASTS,
ACROBATS,
ATHLETES,
Ever Brought before the Public!

ADMISSION: Boxes..... 25 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS..... 50 CENTS.
Children to all parts of the house..... 25 CENTS.

Remember the day and dates, and also that
DAN RICE "STILL LIVES."
Oct. 14, 1863.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Elizabeth J. Semple, dec'd.] Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Elizabeth J. Semple, late of Jackson twp., Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

JOHN A WILSON,
ALEXANDER E. McGILL,
Oct. 7, 1863–5t* Executors.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
P. P. GWINS'.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 23d of August, A. D. 1863, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, Justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or to be made for or concerning all crimes which by the laws of the State now are capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated in the county aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the first of July, last, a muley STEER, with the left hind leg broken, and no mark perceivable; about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. SAMUEL HUFF.
Sept 23, 1863.*

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENNA. }
Huntingdon, August 25, 1863. }

NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expense incurred, will be paid to any person for the apprehension and delivery of a de-erter at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal. J. B. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 2d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson House, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the estate of Henry T. White, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

A. P. WHITE,
Sept 30 1863–6t Administrator.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all styles and kinds to suit every body.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linings Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

1863.
FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
*GENTLE

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Bank's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture, at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECURED the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching Flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and seperated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, and turned regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Seed will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled, "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—tc.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY

STEAM WORKS,

CORNER OF

Market and Third Streets,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO,

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sorghe-Cane Mills from the oldest and newest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with ways and carriage to saw any length log, to give us a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention.

Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HARTSTOWN, Crawford Co., Pa., May 19, 1863.

MESSRS. J. & J. H. DUVALL.

Gentlemen:—* * * We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order, perfectly satisfied with the Saw Mill and Engine. Everything works to our entire satisfaction, beyond our expectations. We sawed 3,000 feet white-oak boards in five hours, and with good could have sawed more in the same time.

We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.

Respectfully,

C. REYNOLDS & E. AUDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Milliken, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who has one of our first class 20-horse power Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills in operation at Tipton Station, Blair county, Pa.—He authorized us to say this Mill and Engine has given such entire satisfaction, that, since starting it, he has sent in his second order for a Mill and Engine of same size.

We would also refer you to M. M. Adams, Cresson, Pa., W. B. Zeigler and J. S. Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., Burley & Co., Tyrone, Pa., A. L. Holliday, Hollidaysburg, Pa., all of whom have purchased of us.

We ship our Saw Mills and Engines fully equipped and ready for work. We warrant our Machinery to do all that our circular claims for it, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of inch lumber per day.

J. & H. DUVALL,

No. 85 Corner of Market and Third Streets, just opposite CO. R. Road depot, Zanesville, Ohio.

June 3, 1863.-1m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail. 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. MAIL.	EASTWARD. ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 45	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 28
4 54	.....	.....	5 05	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 26
5 04	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11
5 09	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06
5 12	.....	.....	.....	Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 01
5 23	7 05	6 22	5 23	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 25
5 29	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 10
5 48	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	11 03
5 54	.....	.....	6 00	Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26
6 10	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	9 45	.....	11 10
6 19	.....	.....	6 21	Tyrone,	9 33	8 33	11 00
6 30	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48
6 35	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	10 43
6 40	.....	.....	6 39	Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 39
7 00	8 20	7 40	6 55	Altoona,	8 40	8 00	10 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	UP TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	DOWN TRAINS. Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 11 05	AR 9 00
5 57	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 45	8 43
6 04	8 00	Pleasant Grove,	10 36	8 35
6 20	8 15	Marklesburg,	10 22	8 20
6 23	8 20	Coffee Run,	10 07	8 03
6 40	8 40	Rough & Ready,	10 00	7 55
6 52	8 53	Cove,	9 49	7 40
6 57	9 00	Fisher's Summit,	9 45	7 35
AR 7 12	AR 9 20	Saxton,	LE 9 30	LE 7 20
LE 7 20	LE 9 30		AR 9 25	AR 7 10
7 40	9 50	Riddlesburg,	9 05	6 50
7 50	10 00	Hopewell,	8 55	6 40

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 06	10 15	Piper's Run,	8 40	6 25
8 35	10 45	Hamilton,	8 15	5 55
AR 8 50	AR 11 00	Bloody Run,	LE 8 00	LE 5 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 9 30	Saxton,	AR 8 30	LE 7 20
				AR 7 10
7 35	9 45	Coalmont,	8 15	6 55
7 40	9 50	Crawford,	8 05	6 35
AR 7 50	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 6 30
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars on the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

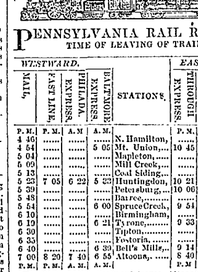
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
April 20, 1863. *General Superintendent.*



TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them. In exchange for goods, he takes in all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF SECESH BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

And a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1856.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '56.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Foundry, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groin, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and other articles run daily, Sundays excepted. A Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

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